Why the Satanle Press Hates Scott.

The following story is told by The Memphis Enquirer. We are not sure that Newport was the scene, but we know that the facts nar-

rated actually took place : Two or three summers soo. Gen. Scott was spending a short interval of lefsure at that delightful resort, Newport, Rhode leland. While adjourning there, one morning at the breakfast table, he asked one of the servants for a newspaper. A lady sitting opposite, a perfect stranger to him, resched across the table with a newspaper in her hand asking.

newspaper in her hand, saying,
"Gen. Scott, allow me to furnish you with The New-

"I thank you, Madame, very sincorely," returned the General, "for your kindness, but I never read the

"Do you know, sir." retorted the lady, with the ut-

most indignation painted on her countenance; "do you know, sir, that I am the wife of Mr. Bennett, the editor of The Hirald?"

Gen. Boott—"I certainly did not know, Madame, that such was the case, or I should not have occu guilty of making the remark that has just passed my lips. But, Madame, I have said it, and it cannot now be recalled."

From that day to this, the husband of Mrs. Bennett From that day to this, the hasonad of airs, beanest has made most malignant war upon Gen. Scott, through the columns of his unprincipled journal. No species of attack, no mode of warfare has been left untried to defame and blecken one of the best and brightest characters in American history.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Gen. Scott among the People of Ohlo

From the Cleveland Herald of Sept. 22.

September 21 was a proud day for the poople of Oblo, and a proud day for Winfield Scott.

The General left Cleveland in the 11 o'clock train for Columbus, and at every stopping station on the routs, the people floated to greet and welcome the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory. His pro-gress was a triumphal march, and the intensity of ingress was a triumphal march, and the intensity of in-berest manifested at every point to see and take by the hand the Hero who had so of an led his countrymen to victory, and who is now the phople's candidate for the highest effice in their sit, reminded us of the Old Tip-pecanoe times, when the freemen of Ohio railled with overwhelming enthusiasm to the support of the villified and good Harrison, and hore him in taincaph from his humble North Bend Capin to the Weiter flows. Gen. Scott has completely and the product of the country of the Scott has equal claims and an equal hold upon the affections of the people of our great State, and his accidental visit among them, upon a public mission of charity under a law of Congress, has called forth ex charity under a law of Congress, has called forth ex-pressions of regard and attachment from short of the masses who have been so fortunate as to see him on his flying trip, such as might well make proud the mightlest monarch. They have been the spontaneous offerings of a free people to distinguished services and illustrious worth, divested of all the clap trap of pal-siciens and a te of demangenes. A plain, honest, brave old soldier, Gen Scott met the Buckeyes as country-men and equals, and to their loud huzzas responded again and again, the sincere "God bless you!" of a grateful heart.

again and again, the sincere "God bless you!" of a grateful heart.

At Rawsonville, Gen. Scott shock hands from the car with all who could approach him during the brief stop, and at Welliegton he was heartly cheered as his tall, wererable form appeared upon the platform. Gen. S. briefly thanked his countrymen for their kind greeting, and shook hands with those who eagerly crowded around him. At New London the people greeted him with like cordulity, and at Shelby he was received with the rearing of cannon and the shouts of welcome from a mass meeting multitude. The scene was a most animating one. Three trains black with people met and the platforms and grounds around the great dépôt were crewded with men, women and children, all eagar to catch a glimpse of the Conqueror of Mexico. The Gun Squad from Mansfield, and the Mansfield Band, swelled the notes of gratulation. So clossly did the people Squas from Mansheld, and the Mahners Baud, a could he notes of gratulation. So closely did the people press around the old veteran that it was with difficulty he could reach the dining half from the cars, and when he left the hall and stood upon the platform, a sea of gratified countenances beamed upon him from all directions. After the cheering had subsided, Gen. Shott with

my Countryms great feeling said:

My COUNTRYMEN: I am very grateful to you for this enthusiastic demonstration of your regard, and especially as I
do not arrogate to myself the flattering belief that this large
assemblage is composed exclusively of persons who agree
with me in political sentiment. You have come, not as
Whige, not as Democrats, not as Free Soliera, neither as
Foreign or Native born officere, but as Americans, to greet
Mndly an old Solider nearly worn out, who is passing
through your flourishing country. Nor, my countrymen,
do I receive your salutations as a politican. I have not
come to solicit your votes I go on a mission of public
charity, in obedience is an act of Congress, to select a site
for an Asylum for our worn out and disabled addiers; but
although traveling on this public mission. I shouldbe false to
my heart were I to intimate that I am not deeply affected
by these bonest, unprepared and generous expressions of
hindness from these cheerful and intelligent faces before me.
My Countrymen: Such evidences as these of your approbation are a far gester reward than I deserve; and whatever may be the fature, I can proudly regard myself as
amply compensated for whatever of hardship and toil I may
have encountered in the service of my country.

I am most happy to have met with you same of my old
knother soldiers, and I can only regret that I am hurried
away without an opportunity to exchange saintations with
them more fully; for to them our country is much more indebted for the successes of our armies than to any services of
mine.

And I must limit myself, to what I have already said, and UNTRYMEN: I am very grateful to you for this en-

mine.

And I must limit myself, to what I have already said, and te a renewal of my profound thanks for the great honor you have done me on this occasion. God bless you! God bless

At Gallon and Cardington the people of all classes should their welcome, and were bridg addressed by the object of their regard. At Delaware station the woods were silve with the Delawares, and the prior speech of the General produced the wildest burrahs. Buch was the engeness to shake hands and exchange a 'God bless you'" that the people class upon the cars Such was the experiess to shake hands and exhange a "God bless you!" that the people class upon the cars until in dangerous motion. All along the line the people, old and young, male and female, seemed un whiting to part with Gen. Scott on so brief a step.

At Columbus the recogition was as magnificent as it

At Columbus the reception was as migrificent as it was spotaneous. The extensive dépét and grounds were erowded with people, who made the welkin ring as the Flustrious Hero and Patriot towered in their midst. The Antillery Squad fired a sainte, Machold's Brass Band of Columbus, and Leiland's Brass Band of Cloveland, struck up "Hait Columbia," and amid great excitement and enthusism the vast procession, led by the beautiful Club Flag, moved toward the Neil House. From the steps and the windows along the line of march beauty smiled and white handkerchiefs fluttered, and from the windows of the workshops has were waved and words of welcome shouted. Gen Scott acknewledged these tokens of affection white the suavity and heart of an eld soldier.

At the Neil House Gen. Scott appeared upon the balcony, when another general and enthusiastic shout went up.

Gen. Scott then addressed the assembled multitude as follows:

Gen. Scott then addressed the assembled multitude as follows:

Frenew-Countrayment I cannot first words to express the emotions which I feel on receiving such a welcome from the citizens of the Capital of Ohio. The cheers, the democratic of such a was assembles, of meast that I now see before me, in the heart or the Empire State of the West, might fully be bestowed on the first man of the see. I can claim no ment to entitle me to such honors. It is true, during a long public life of more than forty years I have taken part in many transactions of national importance, and it would be an unpardonable affectation in me to assume that I had not rendered some so vice to my country which might excite the approbation of my country men. From my carriest youth, during my whole life, it has been my almony ambition—so to serve my country as to merit its approbation. I must receive this demonstration as an indication that in some degree my efforts have been successful. [Grest cheering]

cheering | My friends, I do not intend to speak to you on political to-My friends. I do not istend to speak to you on political topics. In the large assemblyance before me there are doubtiess
many who differ from me in political continuents. I am
proud to receive their velcome. I would not on an occasion
like the present introduce subjects which might be unpleasant to any. The object of my journey is not of a political
character. It relates to the public service and the public
charity. It is to select a site in Kentucky, and near Cinchinratt, of an Asylum for the worm-out and inlime subjects, both
of the regular and volunteer force.

Having no other antiject to speak of than to thank you
for your great kindness, I may say from the doubns of my
heart, that for all I have done in my public life, for any
hardship or suffering I have endered in the service of my
country. I am amply repaid in the approbation of my country men. Whatever others may contemplate, I have my reward.

Again, my countrymen, I thank you for such a manifesta-tion on this, to me, great and glorious occasion. [Immerne cheating] When Gen. Scott retires, the multitude called log fly for Mr. Depulson, who hadden

or Mr. Deenland, who briefly and appropriately responded, eschewing all pointer on the occasion. The
Bands p ayed National airs, and the people crowded the
Neil House to grasp the band of Scott. He mingled
freely with his countrymen until a late hour, and many
affecting interviews with his former comrades in the

The State Journal ways:

"The evening was spent in the most free and friendly social intercourse with our citizens. All the stories about his
aristocracy, his pride, his soughty bearing, are forewer eattered to the winds in the city. Thousands now see him for
the first time, and there is but one expression of admiration
at the unusually proper and happy manner in which he has
discharged the delicate duties imposed upon him by his po-

altion.
"To-day General Scott proceeds to Chilicothe, on his road to Maywille, Kentucky, where he is to meet General Wool, and a commission, for the purpose of locating a Military Hospital. His visit to Columbus will be long ramembered."

Facts versus Fancy-A Dislogue.

From the Detroit Tribune

ACT L Loce .- The Free Press in his right Loco. — I'lle I'rec I ress till tills lighthand, and Life of Frank Pierce in his left.] Gen. Scott
is a thief, and embezzled the pay of his soldiers.

Whig.—Gen. Scott reserved the pay of certain
soldiers for a time, for a good and sufficient reason.
Some of his exemites brought a charge against him, and
a Gourt Martial acquitted him of all plame.

Loco—Gen. Scott was suspended for a year for insubardination.

ordination.

Whig — Lieutenest Scott, a young, ardent lawyer, entered the army and, in a time of peace, expressed his opinion of Gen. Wilkinson, that he was what would now be called an old fogy. The war which soon followed, proved his opinion correct, but the young man was punished for not concealing the fact that he knew more than his General. Acce.—Col. Miller was the hero of Lundy's Lane and

you do.

Loco—He wants to make all foreigners serves year in
the army or navy before they can vote.

Whig—All foreigners can now vote when they have
been in the country a certain number of years. Gen.
Scott proposes to let them also who have been in the
army or navy a year vote, though they have been in the intry but a year.
Loco-Gen. Scott had an Irlahman's ear slit, at Beffalo.

**Phily—And any man ought to have his ear allt who will utter such a litel. It is false. On the other hand, he bearded the British Lion on its own deck, and saved from the British halter same forty brave sons of Eria. He did it with the same independent spirit that he spoke his mind of Gen. Wilkinson years before.

Permit me to ask what your candidate has ever done for its here. for Islabmen.

Loco-Gen. Flerce did all he could to get the Religious
Test abolished.

Whig.—The only speech he ever made on the subject Whig—The only speech he ever made on the subject, was to justify the men who first instituted the Test.—He made no effort to abolish it. Your party numbers two to one in New Hampshire, and yet the Test is resided. The strongest Whig towns gave the heaviest mejority for its abolition, and the strongest Loco Foco towns—his own with the rest—gave the heaviest vote egainst its abolition. His party retained the Test, therefore, he made no effort to abolish it, or he has no influence at home. A pretty fix for him, either way?

Loco—Gen. Scott is a Federalist.

Whig—While your Buchanan and other Federalists were opposite the war, fen. Scott was fighting the enemy. After the war, that Democrat Madison offered him a seat in his Cabinet. And long since tion. Jacksop, as the Democrat lease Hill said heidid. (ien. Scott has received the highest praises from Gen. Jackson and Gen. Cass.

Whig.—Gen. Brown, the commander, gave the highest crack to Scott—but, perhaps, you knew best!

Loce—The credit of Gen. Scott's victories is due to the character of his troops.

Whig.—So Gies. Scott says, but he has been singularly fortunate in his troops. He whipped the flower of the British army four times in one month, with inferior numbers, and nearly all new recruits. The case in Mexico was straigs.

Loco .- There is no evidence that Gen. Scott is a man of personal courage.

Whig.—Of course not. He had but two horses shot under him, and was but twice wounded at Lundy's Lane; and he has now but one British bullet in his

shoulder.

Loco.—He is a man of great vanity.

Makg—Undoubtedly. He showed it, as well as his cowardice, when going into battle where hot work was expected, and his staff oesought him to put on a plain dress, so he would not be so conspicuous a mark for the indian rifes "No," said the old "peacock" I wish to die with my robes on!"

Loco—Gen. Scott is only a military man, and not fit for President.

Loco—Gen. Scott is only a military man, and not fit r President. Whig—Gen. Scott's civil experience is vastly greater

ian was Gen. Taylor's and everybody now admits that

than was Gen. Taylor's and everybody now admits that he was an able President.

Loco—Gen. Scott never held any civil office.

Whig—Gen Scott has spent many years at Washington, and at all times intimate with the public business. He was direct a seat in the Cabloet whentwenty seven years of age. He has performed the duties of a Cabloet Minister at various times for twenty years past, and has several times been appointed to the most responsible of all civil positions—that of negotiator.

Leco—Wer is his profession, and it would endarger the peace of the country to make him President.

Whig—By a unloo of his civil and mititary qualifications, be has twice saved the country from war with Great Britain, and once from civil war.

Great Britain, and once from civil war.

Loco—Gen Scittis a Native American.

Whig—Then why do not the Native Americans support him, when there is a fair prospect they can elect him? The Native Americans oppose him as bitterly as

son and Gen. Cass.
Some closes with great "noise and confusion."

Here are some Loco-Foco gems, rel-

ics of the campaign of 1811: The following is from The Democratic Union, of Har-

"He (James K. Polk) is the especial advocate and friend of the coal and fron Interest, those two great objects of so licitide with Pennsylvania; and believing permanency of our laws to be of incalculable value, is opposed to the disturbance of the cristing terrif. (Intelligent of '42) These facts we state upon the mast authority, and caution the Democracy of this great State against listening to the representations of the Cone."

the Cooks."
The following is taken from The Trenton (N. J.) Em-"We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Freelinghuysen told a deliberate falsebood. He cannot plead igoorance. He knows that James K. Polk has all his life gone for a Protec-

The fillowing resolution was passed in May, 1844, by the "Young Biskery Clab" of Morristown, N. J.:
"Reselved, That we agree with our candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, that the present fariff of 1842 ought not to be regulated."
The following is taken from a letter of James S.
Grann of Princeton to the Trenton Demogratic Com-

Green, of Princeton, to the Trenton Democratic Committee, dated July 2, 1844:
"It is manifest from these and other signs of the times, that there is a settled and well-founded conviction in the public mind, that it is the determination of the Whig party, should they succeed in the next Presidential election, to change the present Democratic tariff of 1842."

What Democrats said and thought of Gen-

What Democrats said and thought of GenScott Years Ago.

We publish with great pieasure the following just and North tribute to Gen. Scott, from one
who knows him well:

"The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada
frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has accited
the universal admiration and gravitude of the whole nation. Owing to his great popularity at the North-his
thorough knowledge of the laws of his own country, as
well as those which governs nations, united to his discretion, his great tact and experience—he has saved his
country from a ruinous war with Great Britain. And by
his masterly skill and energy among the Cherokees
united in his noble governity and humanity, he has not his mosterly skill and energy among the Carlos of united to his noble generosity and Amanity, he has not only effected what everybody supposed could not be done, without the most heart-rending scenes of butchery and bloodshed, but he has effected it by obtaining the esteem and confidence of the poor Cherekees themselves. They look upon him as a BENEFACTOR and FRIEND, and one who has saved them from entire de-

atruction.
All the Cherokees were collected for emigration, All the Cherokees were collected for emigration, without bloodshed or violence; and all would have been on their way to the West, before the middle of July, had not bemantly induced Gen. Scott to stop the movement until the lat of September. Three thousand had been sent off in the month of June by the Superintendant, before the General took upon kinself the responsibility of stopping the emigration from feelings that must do everlasting honor to his heart.

"In the early part of January last, the President asked Congress for emigration promise." "In the early part of January last, the President asked Congress for enterged powers to enable him to maintain our neutral obligations to Fogland; that is, to transmitte the Conada frontiers. Before the bill passed Congress, Gen. Scott had finished the work, and had effected all its objects. These, too, he effected by flying frem one end of the frontier to the other, in the dead of whater, and during the severest and coldest period of it.

ing those savages from their native land.

"Some of his best friends regretted, most sincerely, that he had been ordered on this service; knowing the disposition of the world to cavil and complain without cause, they had great apprehensions that he would lose disposition of the world to cavil and complain without cause, they had great apprehensions that he would lose a portion of the popularity which he acquired by his distinguished success on the Canada frontier. But behold the manner in which this last work has been performed! There is so much of noble generosize of character about Scott, independent of his skid and bravery as a soldier, that his life has really been one of romantic beauty and interest. You recollect his conduct on his way to take command of the army, engaged in the Black Hawk war. The corps he had with him were all stilchen down with the cholers, before he joined General Akinson. What was his conduct? Did he leave them to their fate and fly to the army of the gallant and accomplished Akinson, his warm personal friend, in order to stratch from him the laures for which he had toiled so long, and which he was, just thee, on the point of winning? No! he clung to his sick soldiers, dying all around him with the dreadful pestilence, and exerted himself, day and night, to save them from the grave—to the imminent hazard of his own life.

"He could have taken command of the army—it was his right. But, schold his magnaninity! In this scene of Gen. Scott's life he shines more brilliantly than in the open fay, on the 5th of July, 1814, and, under a bright summer's sun, book a fair held-fight, alded by all the directiline and skill that the science of war could give. Scott williped the enemy of the field field, although his army was his rield-fight, alded by all the directiline and skill that the science of war could give. Scott williped the enemy of the field field, although his army was his rield-fight, alded by all the directiline and skill that the science of war could give. Scott williped the enemy of the field field, although his army was his rield-fight, alded by all the directiline and skill that the science of war could give. Scott willped the enemy of the field field, although his army was his ried field field, and where he was most dreadfully wound

itor of The Enquirer, may be found published in Niles's Register, vol 15, page 101.

A SIGN IN PENNSTLVANIA WORTH REconding—A meeting of Democrats who have never voted a Whig ticket, but who now go for Scorr and Graham, was held in Hellam Township, York County, on Saturday, the 21st ultimo. One hundred and twenty Democrats were greent, who raised a pole over one hundred feet high, to which was attached a flag on which is inscribed in large letters, "Scott, Graham and the Constitution." the Constitution."

The whole sifair was conducted exclusively by the Democrats. Not a Whig was allowed to participate in it, although a number were present to witness the perform-

ance
It is said the Democrats assembled had a most pleasant
and enthusiastic time of it. All seemed to enjoy them and enthusiastic time of it. All seems at one piecasa; and enthusiastic time of it. All seems at one py thouselves, and boasted that there were pienty more of their old political associates who would go for Scott and Graham with as much seal as thomselves.

Here is a sign worth reporting, and worth the attention of politicians in other States, fork County is one of the strongheids of Democracy; ad if her honest volers follow the example of these emocrats of Heliam Township, the majority it will give for the Old Hero, who has served bla cuntry so will, and who deserves so justly the gratified of his convergence, is not easily calculated. We believe this to 8 to isolated sign of the times, but the indication of the popular feeding in favor of Scott, that, when told through the ballot boxes, will not only astrund our opponents, but astonish the most sanguine friends of Scott the discleves.

A SOLDIER'S GRATITUDE.-The writer of the following, as w stated on publishing a for-mer letter, has hitherto been a member of the mer letter, has hitierto been a member of the Democratic party, but in that party Gen. Scott stands in but little need of true friends. Hundreds and thousands of them are ready to attest his worth, and teprore their gratitude and affection for him. [Washington Telegraph. Siz-In my las communication to you, I speke of an incident that courred on the slope of the hill at Cerro Gordo. We sarted for Jalapa that same evening, and in the course of a day or two the sick belonging to our company and regiment came to Jalapa. It was my duty (as often as any other duties would let me) to Gand and the side of the day of the letter of the second of the side of the second o

company any regiment came to Jala 2a.

It was my duty (as often as any other duties would let me) ingo and see the sick in hospital. Often when there did see Gen. Scott, with one or other of his aids, making the most minute inquiries into the state of health and nature of the wounds of the different non-commisand nature of the wounds of the different non commis-siones officers and privates. Upon such occasions of kindness and mercy, his manners were those of a father, tender and kind-hearted. To those who were distressed in mind as well as body, he would always have some kind and good remark to make. His visits upon such occasions were of necessity short, but, though short, always sweet to the poor sudder. That tail, erect, dignified, and good commander could and did unbend the general, and stoop and place blusself by the headtide of the hundlest of mon under the commander bedside of the humblest of men under his command. I have been in the army many years; and of all the general's that I ever served under—for all the qualities that door make a MAN—give me Gen. Winfield

"SETES BRIGHT."-To the inquiries

Washington, July 10, 1859.

borrowed from somebody.

We left Pittsburgh a few weeks since something doubting the aspect of stilling in Ohlo and New York. With opportunities of observation and emferance with great numbers of chinens of both those States, we have returned encouraged and hopeful, indeed, confident of success. We now believe both Ohlo and New York. great numbers of chinens of both those States, we have returned encouraged and hopeful, indeed, confident of success. We now believe both Ohlo and Now York are asie for Scott and Graham, and we have at no time doubted that we should carry Pennsylvaula.

We offer these assurances to those readers of this paper who, trustful of our candor, and relying somewhat upon our opportunities of making up a reliable ophion are accustomed to seek ours as an element of heir own judgment. By such we expect to be believed, and others may take our opinion at just that value which they chose to fix upon it. It is offered to Whigs only as an offset to the reckless bossting of the Democratic

ly as an offset to the reckies bossling of the Democrati-press which has often as little basis as it has no limit Ohto, Pennsylvania and New-York admitted to be safe Scott's election is certain. [Pitssburgh Com. Jour.

MASS MEETING OF THE WHIGS OF SOM-PARSE MEETING OF THE WHIGS OF SOM-PERSET CO., N. J.—A grand mass meeting of the friends of Scott and Gramam was held at Milatone on Thurs-day evening. About 3,000 persons were present, with saveral hundred ladies. Mr. Isaac Day presided. Frederick T. Fredinghuysen, Esq., of Nawark, made a bighly cloquent speech, which fairly electrified the

audience.

Mr. James Fraser, of the Thirteenth Ward of New-York City, then gave several interesting Scott songs.

Robert Voorbees, of New Brurswick, made a very able speech, and also Hon. G. H. Brown, M. C., from

the IVih District.

The New Brunswick Glee Club gave several songs, and the neeting adjourned, with three cheers for Scott and Graham, at 6 P. M.

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-st. Whig Ratification Meeting at Rochester. ROCHESTER, Friday, Sept 24, 1852.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the

Whigs of Rochester was held last evening. Selai Matthews, Esq. presided, supported by ten Vice Presi

Matthews, Esq. presided, supported by ten Vice Presidents.

A string of resolutions was reported and adopted with great unanimity. They declared fidelity to Whig principles, confidence in all the nominees, State and National, and pledged a hearty support to them.

One of the resolutions was as follows:

"Resolutions depted by the party is a party of principle; that we accept and honestly acquiesce in the Prenmble and Resolutions adopted by the late Whig National Convention as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union, and that Gen. Sout, in promptly placing himself on that platform, has added another proof that he is a Whig in the fullest and widest sense, and a true friend of the Union of these States."

Speeches were made by J. H. Martindale, Dr. Kelsey, C. G. Lee, Adam Elder, and ex-Alderman Gregg—the latter, a sec-der from the Democratic party.

The best feeling prevailed, and the most confident assurance of success was manifested.

Vellow Fever at Charleston,-Serious Accldent to an Editor-Attempted Murder.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept 23, 1852.
The Board of Health report four deaths from Yellow Fever during the 34 hours ending on Wed-resday evening at 9 o'clock.

The Board of Health report nine deaths from Yellow Fever, for the 14 hours ending Thursday, Friday, Sept. 24-11 P. M.

The Board of Health report eight death from Yellow Fever, during the 24 hours ending at a clock this evening. J. M. Clapp, associate editor of The

Charleston Mercary, broke his leg yesterday afternoon, and was otherwise seriously injured by the giving way of a balcony in the second story of The Mercary office, precipitating bim a distance of 15 feet to a brick pave ment. He is doing well. An attempt was made on Tuesday night

to murder an old man, commonly known as Doctor Lyons He remains in a critical condition. The mis-creant has not been detected.

Later from Havana-Troops Stattoned in al parts of the Island-Arms Selzed.

NEW-OBLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1832.
The steamship Empire City, with Havana dates to the 19th, being four days later than the The Island is still much disturbed, and a

council of war was to be held on the 30th, for the pur cose of arranging and carrying out the future action o

There are now eleven persons in prison charged with being concerned in the publication of the Revolutionary Journal.

Arrests of suspected persons continue

daily to be made, and spies in the pay of the Govern-ment swamm in all parts of the Island.

It was not known when the Empire City

railed whether any executions had taken place.

The circulation of American papers on the Island is prohibited, without exception.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro, be-

fore reported ashore, will prove a total loss. The troops are continually on the move,

and nearly every part of the Island is garrisoned with The Government had received intellisence that twelve hundred stand of arms were recently A strong force had been sent to search

for them.

The country people west of the moun-

The country people west of the mountains had selzed two hundred stand of arms, and handed them over to the officers of the Government.

Havana continued quiet us to the revolutionary movements, and the residents were very cautious in speaking of them.

The officers, crew and passengers of the Empire City were treated very policity by the Spanish officers.

Death of John Vanderlyn, the Artist. KINGSTON, Friday, Sept. 24, 1852. John Vanderlyn, the celebrated Ameriican Artist, died suddenly last night at the Kingston

Hotel.

The funeral of John Vanderlyn will take place at Death of Col. Singleton-The York and Cum

berland Ralicend, &c.

Baltimore, Friday, September 24, 1852.

Colonel Singleton, a prominent citizen of Columbia, S. C., died suddenly at his residence on Manday. It is understood that John Herr. Esq. of York has been elected President, of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company.

Canadian Legislative Connell. The Ministers have brought in a resolution to make the Lagislative Council elective instead of appointed by the Crown; to be half the members of the Lower House, and chosen from men who have been in the Lower House House or Mayors of Municipalities.

Coal Lands. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was

engaged to day on private business—the final adjournment will take place to-morrow morning.

The Coal lands of Messrs. Peareyon, at Georges Creek, near Cumberland, have been sold to Mr. Hern, of Parker's Vein Company, for \$00,000.

The Cleveland Herald of the 22d inst. states that E. G. McKle, of Troy, was robbed that day at the Weddell House of 84-900, which he had with him, for the purpose of buying wool. He offers a re-ward of \$5,000 for the recovery of the money.

Patal Case of Stabbing.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 24, 1852. Michael Krantz, an itenerant musician, stabled a colored man, named Tom Miles, to the heart, at noon, to-day, in the street, near the jul. Krantz asserts it was done in a quarrel. Miles did not live a

Disaster to the Ship Pacific-Col. Benton. BALTINGER, Friday, Sept. 24, 1802. The mail is through from New-Orleans

The ship Pacific, from New York, ar rived at New-Orleans on the 18th inst in a disabled condition, having experienced two severe hurricanes on the passage, during which the ship was on her beam ends, lost jib-boom, foretop and topgaliant masts, and was much injured and strained.

Col. Benton has left Washington for

The Henry Clay Disaster-Another Indictment Found.

The September term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Westchester County Circuit. was commenced at White Plains on Monday last, be fore Justice Parker. On Thursday, the Grand Jury found a true bill of indictment against Thomas Collyer the principal owner, and officers of the steamer Henry Clay, for manalaughter in the first degree : whereupon the District Attorney immediately sent for the implicated parties to appear for arraignment. Yesterday af termoon D. McMahon, Jr., Esq., counsel for the defend ants, attended in their behalf, and asked to have their respective ball continued until next term, inasmuch as when called upon to plead to the indictment, he should wish to argue the question of jurisdiction, which he presumed the Court would not then hear.

The District Attorney complained that the defendant had done wrong in not attending personally to plead to the indictment, and make some arrangements relative to their future ball. He should move for a forfeiture of their recognizances. Mr. McMahon repiled that they were not notified until about 10 o'clock yesterday, that a bill had been found, and to order a forfeiture of the recognizances, under such circumstances, would be pressing the matter too hard. After some further con versation, the Court, with the consent of the District Attorney, continued the existing bail until the next ter. of the Court.

One case which decupied the attention of the Coucreated considerable interest in consequence of the standing of the parties interested. We refer to the trial of William S Hall, principal of the Hamilton Collegiste Institute, for having indicated cruel and degrading punishment upon the person of a pupil named Minot S. Mitchell, a youth about 15 or 16 years old, for some alleged violation of the rules of the Institute in question. Wm. Silliman, Esq., appeared as counsel for plaintiff, and Mesers S. E. Lyon and J. J. Clapp for the defendant. The case was submitted to the jury, and after a protracted absence they rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant,

CITY POLITICS.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION BY THE SIX-TEENTH WARD WHIGS.—By far the largest political meeting ever held in the Sixteenth Ward, was assembled last night at the headquarters, corner of Eighth av. and Eighteenth st. At the hour of meeting, some two thousand persons were present, listening to the music of Wallsack, Rand

of Wallace's Band.

The meeting was called to order by Joseph Russell,
Eaq., President of the Sixteenth Ward ChurupacoClub, who introduced Mr. Frazer, who sung a good

Club, who introduced Mr. Frazen, who sung a good Whig seng, and then

E. DELATIELD SHITH, Esq., made a stirring speech. He had devoted himself to the Campaign, and was glad to meet the large company before him. He addressed them as working men, and asked them if they would support a man of whom they had never heard until his nomination, in preference to the war worn veteran of a hundred fights, who never knew defeat and who for fortry years had shed glory and honor upon his country. He desired to know whether the British bullets which Gen Scott carries in his body near h's heart, were not more honorable badges than any that Gen, Pleuce could ever be ast. The speaker addressed himself especially to adopted citteens, and sho wed how faithful Gen. Scott had been to them. He said the people loved a great chieftain; they loved Wasnington, who was basely alandered by the Democrate of that day; and Harrison, and Taylor, who were as foully belled by the Democracy of our day. Mr. S. deceaned awhile upon laternal improvements, and other great measures of the Whig party, and asked bis hearers, in the language

victory. came in with a strong delegation, with music and ban-ners, and were received with hearty choers. Mr. Franke gave the boys one of his peculiarly lively

Mr GRORGE C. BELLOWS then made a forciole ad-Mr. GEORGE C. BELLOWS then made a forciole address, giancing over the history of Gen. Scott and the principles of the Whig party. (We have not room to electe this and the other speaches.)
While Mr. B. was speaking the Unients, the Scott Life Guard, and the Seventh Ward Scott men came in about 500 streng. They were received with most deafeains cheers.

ring cheers.

The meeting was now at its maximum, and comprised The receiting was now at its maximum, and comprised from four to five thousand persons.

Mr. Berlows finished his speech, by a strong appeal in behalf of Whig candidates and Whig principles, speaking particularly to adopted citizens in reference to the Irish Relief bill, brought forward in Congress, by Sanator Crittenden, of Ky, and advocated by Gov. Hunt, of this State, but voted down by the Loso-Foods.

After songs by Cook, France and Missing, the Chairman introduced.

an introduced CHAS L. SPENCER, who made a brief speech, full of

the true fire. After more shaining.

Col May came forward and snade an excellent speech, showing the great humanity of Gen. Scott, and his noble bravery.

CHARLES RIDGLE, Esq., then came forward and said

bravery.

CHARLES RIDDLE, Esq., then came forward and said that it had been proposed to march over and greet Lieut Gov. Kent.

The meeting adjourned, and, forming into line, marched up Eighteenth.st., Broadway. Seventeenth st. and Fifth-arenue, to the residence of Silas II. Heading, Eq., President of the Unionists, who gave them an anneing appeal. Thence they marched to Mr. Kent's residence, and from there home.

Inside Meeting.—A very large spontaneous meeting was held in the Hall, very which Wonthington Hodgenson presided, which was addressed by Lieut. W. H. Browne, President of the Scott Legion, and Lieut. May. A song was then given by Mr. Mising, accompanied by Mr. Pool. Mr. W. T. B. Milliken followed with some highly elequent remarks, and was succeeded by James Fraser, who gave anoriginal Scott song. The meeting concluded with some remarks by J. Wilson. by Janes Fraser, who gave an original Scott song. The meeting concluded with some remarks by J. Wilson Greene, of the Nvit Ward. The speakers were much applauded by members of the Scott Legion, (who had lovely under Gen. Scott) and the eltizens of the Ward, who had turned out in great strength on this occasion. Taken altogether, this affair was one full of anapidous promise, and will have an excellent effoct. The Satanic Fress will undoubtedly say it was a tame affair, but the people know better.

THE UNIONISTS .- The Unionists met THE UNIONISTS.—The Unionists met last evening at the Broadway House, John F. Rodman presiding; Secretaries, Louis F. Wadaworth, of Villin Ward, and B. F. Pesse, of IXth Ward. After some pre-liminary business, the Association adjourned in a body to the mass meeting of the Churubusco [Club of the XVIth Ward. Archibald C. Reynolds, of the Vih Ward, the Grand Marshal, officiated, with Silas Shay, James Ryan, John Nixon, William B. Lown, James Sullivan, George Ferris, Stewart J. Smith, and William Pool. John Roper, of the Villih Ward, the Sergeant at Arms, was also present.

Mr. Roper has been a member of the Unionist Association since 1859, when it was first formed. Many of

was also present.

Mr. Roper has been a member of the Unionist Association since 1839, when it was first formed. Many of the old members were present. A very large turn out was made. They marched to Constitution Hall, where the Scott Life Guard, and the Scott Central Committee iched them. The Unionists then marched directly to the Sixteenth Ward. They were continually interrepted with cheers for Scott and Graham, and after they reached their destination, the banner was placed on the outside stand, where the banners of various Wards were placed. The Unionists have the same banner they had in 1839, and in all the Presidential contests aince that time.

After the meeting broke up in the Sixteenth Ward, the Unionists marched to the house of Silas C. Herring, (the President of the Unionists.) in Fifth av. Cheers were given for Mr. Herring, when he appeared on the plazas and repiled to the compliment which had been paid to him. There cheers were also given for William Rect, of this City, the Scott nomines for Lieut Governor; after which the Unionists marched to Mr. Kent's house, in Union square, but he was not at home. The Unionists then marched to the Broadway House, where a Livilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilling speech made by George G. Bellows, and a thrilli

Grand Ledge of I. O. of O. F. Purchase of by Mr. Fraser, of the Tulrtenoth Ward. Mr. Harrian provided, and Mr. Wadaworth acted as Secretary.

FIFTH WARD SCOTT CLUE -A busiess meeting was be dat the Marion House.

EIGHTH WARD SCOTT LEGION .meeting was held at the Moreer House to committee the arrangements for a mass meeting and torch-light processing on the S7th inst

WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION-Seven tenth Word.—The Delegates to this Convention assem-bled last evening, pursuant to call, at the Heavy Cray House, corner of First st. and Avenue A. After chiting about two hours, without making a nomination, the Convention adjourned until Monday evening next.

JERSEY AWAKE !- The Whigs of Jerser City met in large numbers lost evening at Washing-ton Hall in that city. The meeting was very entrusta-tic, and partook of the spirit of 1840. In fact, assurances of success seemed stamped in smiles upon every coun-

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. W. Van

The meeting was called to order by Mr. A. W. Van Winkle, who nominated Thomas A. Alexander, Esq., as President, and Jacob Wirt, Esq., as Secretary.

Mr. Lathrop (New-York) was the first speaker. The Whig party (hesaid) was the party of reason and thought—of, men who thought and acted for the meelves and for the general good of the country, on all occasions. It was a party that was for protecting the farmer, the mechanic, and the sailor and traveler whee journeying upon the vast waters of the Republic. These principles were the principles enter thereby by the Walg principles were the principles entertained by the Walg party, and these which they were all atrugging to via-dicate by securing the triu apparatuces of their Pos-ioential nonlines. After briefly alluding to Gen. Scott's military career, Mr. L. observed that much as the old here was to be admired for the security. minuary career, Mr. L. observed that much as the old here was to be admired for his military exploits, they were not to be considered as constituting his qualifica-tion for the high office we propose to confer upon him. The brilliancy of his gallant achievements upon the field only served to illumine the splendor of the moral worth of the effizen.

Hon F. A. Tallmadge was next introduced, and was received with much applause. He regarded the occasion that had convened them as one of the most interesting that could occur to men. It was to select a man to preside over the vast interests of this great control, until the manner in which the nations of Europa received their rulers. And the fact of the manner and object of this meeting was one of the best guarantees that the innon most and shall be preserved. [Loud cheers | He reviewed the public life of Gan. Scott, and at the mention of each prominent point in that interesting history, which portrayed the indomitable energy and the high-souled pablictism of the subject, the entitled of the large assemblage could not be restrained, and found went in loud and protracted cheers. He referred to the principles involved in the contest now going or the Tariff and internal improvements in aspectal—and read the resolutions of the Balifmore Democratic Convention upon the subject, with a view to show the outer failing of the statement, so current in the Democrate press, that the Loso Foco party, are as equily friendly to internal improvements as the Whig. And he also die we attention of the fast, that Mr. F. Perce had upon all and every occasion most strengularly opposed any appropriation for the intervence. also d ew attention to the fact, that Mr. F. Prerce had upon all and every occasion most strenuously opposed any
appropriation for the improvement of our harbors and
rivers; and that too even in the face of recommendations for the passage of such appropriations by a Domoeratic President. The Fishery question also all order
a subject for some forcible remarks from Mr. T. and
be expressed his tope that the time was not far distant
when no foreign potentate—king, Queen, nor Emperor—shall have one foot of land upon the American Continent. He did not went Canada absorbed in the U.S.
He desired, however, that she should be allowed to bethe desired, however, that she should be allowed to become a free and independent republic on her own between. It was fit time that an end should be put to the

unreasonable, the presumptuous, the selfah contruc-tion placed by the British Government upon the Con-vention of 1818, and Winfield Scott was the man to do that. [Loud cheers.]

Passing from that subject, Mr. T. read an extract from reasing from that subject, Mr. T. read an extract from a letter from a friend at Sath, Msine, in which the writer gave the assurance "that if the present enthusiastic feeling which prevails throughout the Whig ranks can be sustained, the victory of Scott and Graham is certain in Maine." Mr. T., after some further observations, took his seet amidst dealening applause.

James Wilson, Eq. (New York) came forward and ddressed the meaning for some flows in a conscious

tions, took his seet amidst dealening applause.

James Wilson, Eq., (New York) came forward and addressed the needing for some time in an exceedingly is popy strain. He gave way for

Kopert Gilchrist, Jun., Eq., who had been vostferously called for, and whose appearance upon the stand was the signal for a hearty outburst of applause. Mr. d. spoke at considerive length, and with much ability and humor. In the course of his remarks, he referred to the purity of the Whitz party, which he contended exceeded that of any other party. The Weig party was young and pure. It came from the bosom of the old Democratic party, and shough a man called himself a Weig, he was none the less a Democrat. Thrice had the party grappled with that demon, Loco-Foscism, hoasy as he was with age, and reeling as he,was with corruption. Once, in 1840, when we well nigh threw him prostrate upon the ground. Again we fought him in 1844; but the gentus of the Whig party, young and enthusiastic as it was, was overcome by fraud and misrepresentation. Them again, in 1845, that young party, as yet but of sittle, not hardened into bone, marched to victory under the leadership of the galiant Taylor. And again, that young party, as yet but of sittle, not hardened into bone, marched to victory under the leadership of the galiant Taylor. And again, that young party, galaing strereth by disaster, and accumulating energy by defeat, will raily under Scott, and once more advance against their enemy, and not meet him with "long range shot," but the Whig party had everything to hope from the existing divisions among the so-called Democracy. Tacy were only neld together by what J. C. Calhoun so degantity termed "the cohesive principle of public plunder. [Laughter.] it was no exercise at on to say that the Democratic party was divided up into very many small parties, so that the probability of their combined action, and consequent danger to our cause, was materially lessened.

In Pennsylvania the Loco Focolom had a diffarent phase in New York. There they thoub

the Protection of the tree of tree of

FROM THE BAY .- Mr. Addison Merchant of the firm of A. Merchant & Co., of this town, returned home on Saturday from P. E. Island, where resurned home on Saturday from P. E. Island, where he has been to attend to the schooner Florida, which was select and carried into Charlottetown. The case of the Florida was carried into the court of Vice Admiralty, and she was condemned by the Judge of that court. The efficers of the cutter, in their similarits, swore that they found the crew of the Florida fishing within a mile and a haif of the shore.

The vessel was accordingly condemned and ordered to be sold.

to be sold.

After the vessel was brought into port she was stripped of every thing, and when the auction was hald almost every little article was sold separately, even to the windless pell and the shackle and clasp of the rudder head! Consequently in re-purchasing the vessel, Mr. Merchant was obliged to bid on every article as it was The vessel was knocked off at \$1,000, and the other

articles brought \$500 more. These, with the expenses stending, make the whole amount which it has cost the whore to obtain her release, about \$1,700.

where to obtain her release, about \$1,700.

There have been several arrivals from the Bay since sturday morning, all of them with meager fares. We learn from them that the maskerel are scarce, and most of the fish play within three miles of the shore. It is also stated that the mackerel which were in the Bay chalcut the first of the season, have come out and scattered. The prospect now is that the American vessels will obtain poor fares this fall.

Molecus that Cant. Daming of the school of the school

will obtain poor fares this fall.

We learn that Capt. Deming, of the schooser Leonard McKenzle, of this port, when passing through the Gut, bound in, habled down his jib for the purpose of waiting for a ressel which was it company with him to come up. While laying to, he was boarded by an officer from the cutter Daring, who told Capt. D. that he should selze him.

Gant Daming with

Capt. Deming said, in reply, that his vessel was not to be taken, as he was not violating the treaty; and if the officer attempted to do so, he should resist to the last. After some words had passed between them, the officer cot into his best and went of, telling the erew of another vessel near by, that he was going after more force. Capt. Beming, however, had received no further trouble when the William Bahoon left.

[Glosquestor Telegraph, 22].

More of Jacob Barker.

Tree Etter of The N. I. Prome. New-York, Tureday, Sept 21, 1880. While reading in your paper of the 16th tret, a charasteristic letter from Janub Burker, and me jeying your bumorous response theopie, with the ac-I had in my possession one of the identical notes alluded to. Having instituted a search among some old pages, I found the impression correct. I have before an env & 60 bill of the "Exchange Bank," algord Just' Barker! You will therefore perceive that, contrary to Mr. Earker: assertion, there is a "stagic note" in the community, and hence the attempt made to instude the public to believe that fact, is without foundation. Jacob can have the aforceast note "of par" who seems founds, whether it he redeemed from "new earnings" or cid—irrespective of any fluencial "dodge" of acquirement is immestrial to the holder. In view of the fact that no interest is demanded, I think this about an liberal an arrangement as he could desire.

Your ob't servit, I had in my possession one of the identical notes silud-

Presentation of the Perustan Minister to the

From The National Intellig

President.

From the Nabonal intelligencer, 20th mat.

We learn that Senor Don Joaquin Jose de Osma was yesterday introduced to the President by Mr. Conrad, the Acting Secretary of State, and presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary of the Republic of Peru, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

Sin: The President of Peru has been pleased to appaint me his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotantary to your Government, and, is dealivering into your hands the letter which accredits me in that character, I am directed to express the sincere wishes which admists the following states are presented to preserve undisturbed the friendly relations which have existed since the declaration of her independence between that Republic and the United States, and the confidence they feel that any difficulty which might appear to separal those will be removed when examined with the impartiality and wisdom which dislaguish your Government, and with the elevation and lategrity of your personal character, which the whole world so know edges, and which place you in a promitment position among the successors of the flustrious Washinston.

For my own part, I will not spare any means to maintain the good understanding between both Governments; and the good understanding between both Governments; and the same station which here room to occupy, I will only esteem for your country, and of profound admiration for your institutions.

To which the President replied as follows:

To which the President replied as follows: To which the President replied as follows:

I am happy, sir, to welcome you back again to Washington as the Euroy of the Perurian Government. The favorable impression which you made during your previous infesion, both upon our cirizons and upon this Government, makes your present visit the more acceptable. We have look cherished a lively regard for our sister Republics is found after a market of the previous manual for Peru; and I trust that there is nathing in the prevent relations of the two countries calculated to disturb that harmony which has hitherto existed between them. The maxim of this Government is unlersal and exact justice to all, and it will never knowingly do any act by which that rights of another nation, and particularly those of a sider Resultic, will be invaded.

Belleving that no serious and lasting difference of prince an exist between two countries both of which only seek to do right, I hall your advent among us as farmining a received savarance that the time is far distant when the friendly relations between Peru and the United States can be distarbed.

be distarbed. I am gratified to perceive by your letter of credece that I am gratified to perceive by your Government to negotiate in reference to all matters of difference between the two countries. Anxious only to establish such relations as may be mutually beneficial, I cannot doubt that any negotiation must result in the adoption of measures calculated to premiote the harmony and increase the commercial intercement between the two Republics.

The Cotton Crop.

POINT COUPER, LA., 11th inst .- During the previous week the rust had extended more or less to nearly all the plantations in the parish, while the caterpillar has disappeared almost entirely. It is thought, however, that the planters will still make an

ST. FRANCISVILLE, 11th .- The weath. er has been fine for gathering cotton. All agree that the yield will be very different throughout the parish. On many plantations almost the entire crop is new open. The rot, it is said, will destroy the upper cr. p.

CARROLL, 3d inst .- A heavy rain and CARROLL, 3d 1181.—A fleavy rat has applicant wind injured the crop. The dry rot has appeared to a very alarming extent on almost every plannation in the partel. The crop will be a very short oue.

Selma, Ala., 10th.—The quantity of rain

which had fellen the previous week would prove very destructive to the cotton erop, as the boll worm would increase its depredations. Tuscaloosa, Ala., 9th .- The boll worm was doing considerable damage to the cotten crops in Alabama and Mississippi.

MEMPRIS. TENN., 9th .- There is now MEMPHIS, TENN., 9th.—There is now no doubt that the growing outon crop wil fall at least one third short of the calculation heretofore made in regard to it. The ravages of the caterpitiar in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabiama—of the boll worm in Tennessee and North Mississippi—and of the boll rot is Minde and South Mississippi, Arkansus, Louislans and Texas, and the devastation of the recent tremendous atorms of rain and wind throughout the journal of the South; accounts of which crowd the columns of our exchanges; all these have combined to utterify change the late brilliant aspect of the crop. This, too, almost throughout has been a wet season, and it is proverbial that the crop is slways overrated during such a season. that the crop is always overrated during such a search underrated during a dry season. It may to down as a fixed fact, that the cotton crop of 18 will not turn out more than a medium one.

DEMOPOLIS, Ala.-The cotton worm has been dealing destruction on the fine (prospective) crops in the canebrake rigion throughout the Susta.— blasyof the most premising plantations in this violety are entirely rulned.

GREENSBOROUGH, Ala.—The sandy land cetton in this section is doing well, and bids fair at present for a good yield. Compared with the crop at the same date last iyear, the prospects on the sandy lands are better at this time than they were last year. MARKSVILLE, La., 9th inst. - Toams

heavily leaded with cotton are daily passing that town. The cuton crop is abundant beyond all antidpation, and sithough the caterpillars increase rapidly, no fear is entertained of their houring materially the enormous Mananna Florida 11th lost _Tholate

ireshets have done serious damage in all parts of the country. The devastation on the Film, Chattahoochee and Apalachicola Rivers, is very great. On some of the plantations the cotton is entirely out of sight. Holls Springs, Miss., 10th inst .- The

hollworm is very destructive in the northern part of that county. NATCHEZ, 14th inst.—The complaints are extremely general among planeters of great laroads being made upon the crop by the rot. We were shown yesterday, and have now at our office, stalks from a field in this county, where every boil is utterly rutaed. Samples from a field below Fort Adams, in Wilkinson County, we have also seen, where a like injury has been sustained. All along the river, up as high as Vickscounty, we have also seed, where a like injury absens sustained. All along the river, up as high as Vickaburg, almost every oversion gives the same information. The rot appears to be confined to plants from the Profite, Prout, Peruvian, and other seeds of the him. Plants from the old Maxican seed do not appear to have been affected. The distinction is remarkable. A field of Maxican on the one side of the road will be periestly free, white a field from fancy seed on the other side will be greatly bijured. The figury appears to be accomplished with great rapidity, three or four days serving to blight completely very fair prospects of a full erop. In one plantation that we could name, where are days since 1,600 bales were expected to be made, not more than a thousand will now be picked. Pleasers, where fields have been affected, spean confidently of a loss of a quarter and a third, and some even of more, it is a say way as general an injury as is supposed, united to the inundation and storm in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolins, the deficit to the expected crop will be great indeed.

The Savannah Morning News says:—

The Savannah Morning News says:—

"A telegraphic dispatch inform us that the first bale of Cotton, of the present crop, was received in New Orleans yesterdey. The first bale of new Cotton, least session, was received at New-Orleans on the 25th day of July, eight cays earlier than this season. Many persons have supposed that the date of the first bloom and also the date of the receipt of the first bloom and also the date of the receipt of the first bloom and sho the date of the receipt of the first bloom and say received that its probable yield of the crop, that is, that early blooms and early receipts indicate large crops, and later blooms and receipts indicate large crops, and later blooms and receipts indicate large crops. Correctly kept tables of these facts, however, prove that they furnish no reliable cars for such estimates. In 1845 the first bloom coulced was on the 30th May, and the first bale received was on the 30th May, and the first bale received was on the 30th May, and the stret bale received that year was on the 3th of August, and the crop was 2,75%,500 bales. In 1846, the very next year, the first bale of Cotton was received on the 7th August, two days earlier than in 1848, and yet the crop only reached 2,005,000 bales. In 1846, the seen that the arrival of the first bale is no lader to the crop. Some years when the receipts are certy, the ground and the crop was 90. The Savannah Morning News says :to the crop. Some years when the receipts are early the crop was short, and when later the crop was a that these furnish no reliable data upon which to east mate the extent of the grop in any year.

celebrated afromant, John Whee, has recently made his one hundredth and fifth accession at Gloveland, Okte, during the State Agricultural Fair. He is now propering his mammath balloos, Harcules, for the purpose of seating the practicability of an acreal voyage acress the Atlantic. Several gentlemen of New York and Philodelphia bave raised the sum of \$1,000 to define the expenses of an experimental trip from St. Louis of Philodelphia bave raised the cam of \$1,000 to define the exception of \$1,000 to define the e